THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1795. [N° 1740.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the* 15*th day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15. FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*

Leave Taunton every Wednesday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 12 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton on 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wednesday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New-Bedford to Newport, Towerhill, Westerly in Rhode Island and to Stonington Point and New-London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New-Bedford on Tuesday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wednesday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New-London on Thursday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 5 P. M. Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New-Bedford by 5 P.M.

18. From Boston by Providence (East Greenwich) (Warren and Bristol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. arrive at Providence by 6. P. M Leave Providence on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at East-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wednesday at Warren on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport same days by 4 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tuesday and Thursday by 4 P. M. arrive at Bristol on Wednesday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boston on Thursday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New-London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New-Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thursday and Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 10 A. M. Lave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New-Haven by 3 P.M. Returning. Leave New Haven on Monday and Wednesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tuesday and Thursday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 11 A. M. at Norwich by 1 P. M. and at Providence on Wednesday and Friday by noon. *Note the same as at road no* 7.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where a particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidle accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar and if the delay continue until the departure of any ensuing mail whereby the mails destined for such ensuing mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those contained in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1st of day of January next, and to continue until the 1st of October 1797.

Note 6. Should any persons making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival & departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Post Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Post Master General.

July 28.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Newport, August 17th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Transfer of the Debt due to this State, from the United States, will commence at this Office on the 25th Instant, and be continued until the same be compleated: Therefore all Persons possessed of the Abstracts of the State Debt issued since the 24th of February last, are requested to bring or send them in, and receive therefor such Payment as is specified by the Act of the General Assembly passed at January Session, A. D 1795. entitled "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States belonging to this State, to the individual Creditors thereof."

H. SHERBURNE, *General Treasurer.*

The Consul of the French Republic, at New York,
To Citizen Greenleaf, Editor of the Argus.

New York, the 12*th Thermidor,*
3*d year of the French Republic*
(July 30*,* 1795*)*

IT is of the greatest importance to the French Republic to make known to the whole universe, and especially to its free and true friends the Americans those principles of equality and magnanimity upon which its government is grounded.

In consequence of this, Citizen, I beg of you the insertion in your next paper, of the two decrees of the committee of public safety, inclosed.

It may be seen by these, that whilst the French nation orders, that British property, found on board of neutral vessels shall be respected, the British government commands the plundering of French property on board of the same vessels.

How striking soever, may be the contrast, no one must wonder at it; justice and generosity, have at all times been the companions of liberty; as villainy of all kinds and atrocity, the resources of despotism.

(signed) J. A. B. ROZIER.

EXTRACT.

From the registers of the decrees of the committees of public safety, finances, commerce and supply, of the National Convention.

Brumaire 25. 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The committees of public safety, finances, commerce and supply, decree what follows:

Art. I. The vessels of the United States, and those of neutral powers, may freely enter and go out of the ports of the French Republic whenever they please; no confirmed authority being permitted to retard their departure, or to oblige the captains to sell their cargoes without their consent.

Art. II. When the captains or supercargoes of neutral vessels, think proper to sell their cargo to the government, they shall be paid in the manner agreed on.

Art. III. It is ordered to all commandants of naval armies, divisions, squadrons, fleets or vessels, to respect and cause to be respected, under their own guarantee, to the neutrals of the Republic and its allies, the right of nations, and the dispositions of treaties, by keeping themselves within the terms of the decree of the National Convention, of the 27th June, 1793. (old stile)

Art. IV. Consequently, they are expressly forbidden to disturb the vessels in their voyage, to take away from on board the captain, sailors or passengers, except the soldiers actually in the service of hostile powers, or seize any effects or goods that may be found on board.

Art. V. From the prohibition mentioned in the precedent article, are excepted.

1st. Merchandize that belongs to the powers hostile to the French Republic, till the moment when those powers shall have declared that the French merchandize shipped on board of neutral vessels, shall be free and not liable to seizure.

2d. As to neutral merchandize, called prohibited and contraband, are comprised under the denomination of contraband or prohibited, all arms, implements of war, and ammunition of all kinds, produce and merchandize, destined to a place of the enemy, actually besieged, blockaded or invested.

Art. VI. All merchandize found on board of neutral vessels, that may belong to the enemies of the French Republic, shall be immediately landed, and at the latest within the terms which the charter party, which the captain shall have with him, fixes for the lay days.

Art. VII. The freight of the enemy's merchandize shall be paid according to price mentioned either in the bill of lading or charter party, and the captain shall be at liberty to employ the amount of it in produce or merchandize, arising from the territory or manufactories of the Republic; and whole exportation may be lawful.

Art. VIII. The captains of the vessels on board of which there shall be found the above mentioned merchandize, shall be permitted to depart as soon as it is landed.

Art. IX. In case that the merchandize seized as belonging to the enemy, should be known to belong to neutral powers, and in consequence declared not to be lawful prize, it shall be returned in raw state to the owner, unless he prefer to sell it of his own accord.

Art. X. The commission of marine, shall immediately lay before the committee of public safety, the list of such as are born subjects to the powers with whom the French Republic is at war, and their claims shall be settled by particular decrees.

Art. XI. The indemnifications owed to the neutral captains, who have been detained at Bourdeaux, on account of the embargo which was laid on, shall be settled by the commission of marine, according to what has been enacted by the committee of public safety the 7th Germinal, that the commission shall within ten days, give an account of the actual situation of those claims.

Art. XII. The commission of marine is especially intrusted with the receiving and settling of the accounts which shall be presented to them by the agent of the United States, concerning the provisions with which the Americans have provided the administrators of St. Domingo; they will take all the necessary measures to have the most prompt justice done to those who are concerned; and they shall lay before the committee of public safety, finances, commerce and supply, the result of their operations on that point.

Art. XIII. The commissioner of marine is charged with causing the present decree to be published in all the ports of the Republic.

The commission of exterior relations, will transmit them to the agents of the Republic in the neutral or allied governments, with an order of communicating it to them.

An order shall be despatched to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, as an answer to the memorial presented by him, the twenty-fourth [illegible] Fructidor.

The United members of the above said committees, Merlin (of Douai) Cambaceres, Carnot, Duport, Prieur, Breard, J. F. B. Delmas, Leclaire, Dyzez, D. Rivet, A. Renaud, Charles, Cochon, Marillon, Pons, Peter, Johannot, Chilbault, L. Servierre, J. Bar, Garnie (de la Meuse) Borel, L. Alard, L. T. Gomery, R. Lindet, Giraud, Sceilier et Bruel.

The true Copy.)
in the Minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the United States.
P. A. ADET.

EXTRACT

From the registers of the decrees of the committees of public safety, finances, commerce and supply, of the National Convention.

Nivos 14, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The committees of public safety considering that the 23d article of the treaty of amity and commerce, between France and the United States, concluded at Versailles, the 6th of February, 1778, explicitly reserves, as the 6th of February, 1778, explicitly reserves, as the law of nations, that free navigation shall be that the French and American exception shall be made with respect to this, no vessel shall be loaded on their leaving the owners of merchandize may come from, and those which port soever they may be now, or should afterwards power they are bound to, contracting nation; that the same the enemy of either ly navigate with their vessels same manner may free admitted in the places, ports merchandize and be enemy to both contracting nations, or any moreover, trade from one port neither of the powers enemy. 2d. That the free vessel ner port and free course of merchandize, and every likewise that found on board of vessels belonging to that that two nations, shall be judged free, all citizens of cargo, or a part of it, would belong to the who parties (contraband always excepted) enemy of both berty shall extend itself on such persons that this li- on board of free vessels, though they would be found both contracting nations, and in consequence enemy to those persons shall not be taken away from on this, unless they are soldiers, and actually employed vessels, service of the enemy.

Considering that the crimes of England have given the war of despotism against liberty, a character of injustice and atrocity, instances of which are not to be found in history. The national convention resolved and bound, by way of reprisals, to decree on May the 9th 1793, that the French ships of war and privateers might stop and carry into the ports of the French Republic all neutral vessels that shall be in whole or in part loaded, either with provisions belonging to neutrals carrying to the ports of the enemy, or merchandize belonging to the enemy. But that on July 1797 the national convention has soon hastened the full execution of the abovementioned dispositions of the treaty of February 6, 1778. That it has, to be sure, been revoked by that of the same month, but that it has been so only as to what relates to the provisions and merchandize which belong to the hostile powers. Thus it remains in all its funnels, with respect to provisions and merchandize that belong to neutral powers, towards whom the French government have not to reproach themselves for having waited to shew their justice and loyalty, until the cabinet of London should have revoked, as it did a long time after, the order issued the preceding year to seize all neutral vessels carrying provisions or neutral merchandize to France.

Taking into consideration that, from and notwithstanding the affection with which that cabinet continue to insult daily over the laws of nations, and to infringe the neutrality of powers who are not at war, by causing the vessels loaded with merchandize, and going to France to be seized: the national convention by the seventh article of the law of the 13th brumaire, has ordered to all agents of the republic, all commanders of the armed force, all civil and military officers, to cause the treaties which unite France with the neutral powers of the ancient continent, and with the United States of America, to be respected and observed. It is enacted by the same article, that no alteration shall be made to those treaties and that all dispositions contrary to them shall be annulled.

Considering it of the utmost importance, that this great act of loyalty and justice should be known throughout the universe, and to subvert immediately every pretext that malevolence may employ, either to frustrate or retard its effect, or abuse it to the prejudice of the Republic — Decrees.

Art. I. The commission of marine and of the colonies, shall notify without delay, to all the commanders of naval armaments divisions, squadrons, fleets or merchantmen, the article above cited of the law of the 13th of this month and shall inform them consequently, that they ought to regard as void the dispositions of the 14th article of the decree of the committee of public safety, of finances, of commerce and provisions, of the 25th Brumaire last; which authorized the seizure of merchandize, property of enemy powers, till they had declared free, and not liable to seizure. French merchandize shipped on board of neutral bottoms.

Art. II. Merchandize even neutral, called contraband or prohibited, shall continue liable to seizure.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1795.

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House. [N° 1740.]

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the* 15*th day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15. FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*

Leave Taunton every Wednesday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 12 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton on 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wednesday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New-Bedford to Newport, Towerhill, Westerly in Rhode Island and to Stonington Point and New-London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New-Bedford on Tuesday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wednesday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New-London on Thursday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M. Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New-Bedford by 5 P. M.

18. From Boston by Providence (East Greenwich) (Warren and Bristol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. arrive at Providence by 6. P. M. Leave Providence on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at East-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wednesday at Warren on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport same days by 4 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tuesday and Thursday by 4 P. M. arrive at Bristol on Wednesday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boston on Thursday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guildford to New-Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thursday and Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 10 A. M. Lave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New-Haven by 3 P. M. Returning. Leave New Haven on Monday and Wednesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tuesday and Thursday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 11 A. M. at Norwich by 1 P. M. and at Providence on Wednesday and Friday by noon. *Note the same as at road no* 7.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times present in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar and if the delay continue until the departure of any ensuing mail whereby the mails destined for such ensuing mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1st of day of January next, and to continue until the 31st of October 1797.

Note 6. Should any persons making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Post Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Post Master General.

July 28.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE
Newport, August 17th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Transfer of the Debt due to this State, from the United States, will commence at this Office on the 25th Instant, and be continued until the same be compleated: Therefore all Persons possessed of the Abstracts of the State Debt issued since the 24th of February last, are requested to bring or send them in, and receive therefor such Payment as is specified by the Act of the General Assembly passed at January Session, A. D 1795, entitled "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States belonging to this State, to the individual Creditors thereof."

H. SHERBURNE, *General Treasurer.*

The Consul of the French Republic, at New York,

To Citizen Greenleaf, Editor of the Argos.

New York, the 12*th Thermidor, the* 3*d year of the French Republic*
(July 30, 1795*)*

IT is of the greatest importance to the French Republic to make known to the whole universe, and especially to its free and true friends the Americans those principles of equality and magnanimity upon which its government is grounded.

In consequence of this, Citizen, I beg of you the insertion in your next paper, of the two decrees of the committee of public safety, inclosed.

It may be seen by these, that whilst the French nation orders, that British property, found on board of neutral vessels shall be respected, the British government commands the plundering of French property on board of the same vessels.

How striking soever, may be the contrast, no one must wonder at it; justice and generosity, have at all times been the companions of liberty; as villainy of all kinds and atrocity, the resources of despotism.

(Signed) J. A. B. ROZIER.

EXTRACT.

From the registers of the decrees of the committees of public safety, finances, commerce and supply, of the National Convention.

Brumaire 25, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The committees of public safety, finances, commerce and supply, decree what follows:

Art. I. The vessels of the United States, and those of neutral powers, may freely enter and go out of the ports of the French Republic whenever they please; no constituted authority being permitted to retard their departure, or to oblige the captains to sell their cargoes without their consent.

Art. II. When the captains or supercargoes of neutral vessels, think proper to sell their cargo to the government, they shall be paid in the manner agreed on.

Art. III. It is ordered to all commandants of naval armies, divisions, squadrons, fleets or vessels, to respect and cause to be respected, under their own guarantee, to the neutrals of the Republic and its allies, the right of nations, and the dispositions of treaties, by keeping themselves within the terms of the decree of the National Convention, of the 27th June, 1793. (old stile)

Art. IV. Consequently, they are expressly forbidden to disturb the vessels in their voyage, to take away from on board the captain, sailors or passengers, except the soldiers actually in the service of hostile powers, or seize any effects or goods that may be found on board.

Art. V. From the prohibition mentioned in the precedent article, are excepted.

1st. Merchandize that belongs to the powers hostile to the French Republic, till the moment when those powers shall have declared that the French merchandize shipped on board of neutral vessels, shall be free and not liable to seizure.

2d. As to neutral merchandize, called prohibited and contraband, are comprised under the denomination of contraband or prohibited, all arms, implements of war, and ammunition of all kinds, produce and merchandize, destined to a place of the enemy, actually besieged, blockaded or invested.

Art. VI. All merchandize seized on board of neutral vessels, that may belong to the enemies of the French Republic, shall be immediately landed, and at the latest within the terms which the charter party, which the captain shall have with him, fixes for the lay days.

Art. VII. The freight of the enemy's merchandize shall be paid according to price mentioned either in the bill of lading or charter party, and the captain shall be at liberty to employ the amount of it in produce or merchandize, arising from the territory or manufactories of the Republic; and whose exportation may be lawful.

Art. VIII. The captains of the vessels on board of which there shall be found the above mentioned merchandize, shall be permitted to depart as soon as it is landed.

Art. IX. In case that the merchandize seized as belonging to the enemy, should be known to belong to neutral powers, and in consequence declared not to be lawful prize, it shall be returned in raw state to the owner, unless he prefer to sell it of his own accord.

Art. X. The commission of marine, shall immediately lay before the committee of public safety, the list of such as are born subjects to the powers with whom the French Republic is at war, and their claims shall be settled by particular decrees.

Art. XI. The indemnifications owed to the neutral captains, who have been detained at Bourdeaux, on account of the embargo which was laid on, shall be settled by the commission of marine, according to what has been enacted by the committee of public safety the 7th Germinail, that the commission shall within ten days, give an account of the actual situation of those claims.

Art. XII. The commission of marine is especially intrusted with the receiving and settling of the accounts which shall be presented to them by the agent of the United States, concerning the provisions with which the Americans have provided the administrators of St. Domingo; they will take all the necessary measures to have the most prompt justice done to those who are concerned; and they shall lay before the committee of public safety, finances, commerce and supply, the result of their operations on that point.

Art. XIII. The commissioner of marine is charged with causing the present decree to be published in all the ports of the Republic.

The commission of exterior relations, will transmit them to the agents of the Republic in the neutral or allied governments, with an order of communicating it to them.

An order shall be despatched to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, as an answer to the memorial presented by him, the twenty-seventh last Fructidor.

The United members of the aboveſaid committees, Merlin (of Douai) Cambaceres, Carnot, Duport, Prieur, Breard, J. F. B. Delmas, Leclare, Dyzez, D. Rivet, A. Richaud, Charles, Cochon, Mailhe, Poultier, Peler, Johannot, Thibault, L. Servierre, J. Bart. Garnie (de la Meuse) Borel, L. Alard, L. T. Faucher, R. Lindet, Giraud, Scellier et Brutel.

The true Copy.)

in the Ufer plenipotentiary of the French Republic, States.

P. A. ADET.

EXTRACT

From the register of the decrees of the committees of public safety, and of the National Convention.

Nivos 14, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The committee of public safety considering that the 23d article of the treaty of commerce, between France and the United States of America, of the 6th of February, 1778, explicitly declares, that the free navigation shall be such that the French and American flags shall cover the merchandize loaded on them, saving the owners of merchandize loaded on the enemy's vessels, no exception shall be made with respect to this, no matter may come from, and those which belong to enemies, whatever port soever they may be now, or should afterwards become, are bound to be; that the same the citizens of either contracting nation; that they may freely navigate with their vessels and merchandize from admitted in the places, ports and harbours of an enemy to both contracting nations, or all; and be moreover, trade from one port to another of the same power, enemy. 2d. That the free vessel shall likewise cover the free port and free course of merchandize, and every thing found on board of vessels belonging to citizens of the two nations, shall be judged free, all the cargo, or a part of it, would belong to the enemy parties (contraband always excepted) enemy of both. This liberty shall extend itself on such persons that this liberty on board of free vessels, though they would be found both contracting nations, and in consequence enemy to those persons shall not be taken away from on board this, unless they are soldiers, and actually employed in the service of the enemy.

Considering that the crimes of England have given to the war of despotism against liberty, a character of injustice and atrocity, instances of which are not to be found in history. The national convention thought itself bound, by way of reprisals, to decree on May the 9th, 1793, that the French ships of war and privateers might stop and carry into the ports of the French Republic such neutral vessels that shall be in whole or in part loaded, either with provisions belonging to neutrals carrying to the ports of the enemy, or merchandize belonging to the enemy. But that on July 1793 the national convention has soon hastened the full re-establishment of the abovementioned dispositions of the treaty of February 6, 1778. That it has, to be sure, been revoked by that of the same month, but that it has been so only as to what relates to the provisions and merchandize which belong to the hostile powers. Thus it remains in all its fulness, with respect to provisions and merchandize that belong to neutral powers, towards whom the French government have not to reproach themselves for having waited to shew their justice and loyalty, until the cabinet of London should have revoked, as it did a long time after, the order issued the preceding year to seize all neutral vessels carrying provisions or neutral merchandize to France.

Taking into consideration that, from and notwithstanding the affection with which that cabinet continue to insult daily over the laws of nations, and to infringe the neutrality of powers who are not at war, by causing the vessels loaded with merchandize, and going to France to be seized; the national convention by the seventh article of the law of the 13th inst. has ordered to all agents, of the republic, all commanders of the armed force, all civil and military officers, to cause the treaties which unite France with the neutral powers of the ancient continent, and with the United States of America, to be respected and observed. It is enacted by the same article, that no alteration shall be made to those treaties and that all dispositions contrary to them shall be annulled.

Considering it of the utmost importance, that this great act of loyalty and justice should be known throughout the universe, and to subvert immediately every pretext that malevolence may employ, either to frustrate or retard its effect, or abuse it to the prejudice of the Republic —Decrees.

Art. I. The commission of marine and of the colonies, shall notify without delay, to all the commanders of naval armaments divisions, squadrons, fleets or merchantmen, the article above cited of the law of the 13th of this month and shall inform them consequently, that they ought to regard as void the dispositions of the fifth article of the decree of the committee of public safety, of finances, of commerce and provisions, of the 25th Brumaire last; which authorized the seizure of merchandizes, property of enemy powers, till they had declared free, and not liable to seizure, French merchandize shipped on board of neutral bottoms.

Art. II. Merchandize even neutral, called contraband or prohibited, shall continue liable to seizure,

Art. III. Thoſe compriſed under the name of contraband or prohibited goods, are arms, inſtruments and provisions of whatever they may be, horſes and their harneſs, and all kinds of ſtuffs produce or merchandize deſtined to a place belonging to the enemy, actually beſieged, blockaded or inveſted.

Art. IV. The commiſſion of exterior relations, ſhall tranſmit the preſent decree to the agents of the Republic, reſiding either in allied or neutral governments, with orders to communicate them to ſuch governments.

Art. V. The preſent decree ſhall be inſerted in the bulletin of the laws.

The members of the committee of public ſafety.

Signed, Cambaceres, Carnot, Prieur (de la Marne) A. Dumont, J. G. Chazal, Pelet, Marec.

(A true Copy.)

The miniſter plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in the United States. P. A. ADET.

Lateſt European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Hercules Capt Claghorn, arrived at New York, in 34 Days from London.

LONDON, June 29.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Saturday June, 27, 1795.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE zealous and uniform regard which you have ſhewn to the general intereſts of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and ſpirited ſupport of the meaſures in which you have enabled me to afford me in the proſecuting engaged, have continued to afford me in the proſecuting engaged, in the great conteſt in which we are ſtill unavoidably involved, demand my warmeſt acknowledgements. The encouragement which my allies derive from the knowledge of your ſentiments, and from the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make by ſea and land, in ſupporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the moſt likely means to conduce to eſtabliſhment of peace to theſe kingdoms, and to Europe, and laſting tranquility, on a ſecure and permanent foundation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have to return you my thanks for the liberal ſupplies which you have granted for the ſervice of the year, and to aſſure you that the reſources of the country and the extent of your former examples, have not diſappointed my confidence, but have enabled you to provide for the various exigencies with peculiar ſenſibility to the preſſure of the preſent circumſtances.

I have alſo to acknowledge the zeal and affection which you have ſhewn for my perſon and family. In the proviſion which you have made for ſettling the eſtabliſhment of the Prince of Wales, and for extricating the Prince from the embarraſſments and incumbrances in which he was involved,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have conſidered your ſituation as peculiarly honourable to yourſelves, and as affording a ſtrong proof of the attachment of my people to my perſon and family.

I have ſeen with the greateſt ſatisfaction the ſpirit and firmneſs with which you have contemplate the internal ſituation of the enemy, and the diſpoſition of thoſe with whom we are contending, without indulging any diſpoſition to relax in the proſecution of the meaſures neceſſary to bring a ſpeedy and honourable concluſion to the preſent war.

Nothing on my part ſhall be wanting, that can, conſiſtently with the ſafety and honour of my crown, and the intereſts of my people, haſten the return of ſuch a ſtate of things in their government as may be capable of reſtoring a ſolid and laſting peace, and the ancient and accuſtomed relation of amity and peace between the two countries. The iſſue, however, of theſe extraordinary diſcuſſions is out of the reach of human foreſight. But I truſt that the deſirable period arrives, when my ſubjects can reap the full benefit of their exertions, and return to the ſecure enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, ſhall not fail to make the moſt effectual uſe of the reſources which you have put into my hands.

I receive with the utmoſt ſatisfaction the advices of an important and brilliant ſucceſs obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet under the command of Lord Bridport.

I have every reaſon to rely on the continuance of the diſtinguiſhed bravery and conduct of my Fleet and Armies, as well as of the zeal, ſpirit, and perſeverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifeſted through the whole courſe of this juſt and neceſſary War.

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majeſty's Command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Wedneſday the 5th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wedneſday the 5th day of Auguſt next.

Some private letters arrived by the laſt mail from Hamburg intimate, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is applying, in a very energetic manner, to the Court of Berlin, to induce the King of Pruſſia to annul the treaty of peace, which he has lately made with the French Convention; and that a definitive queſtion is put to him on the ſubject, to which his anſwer is required on or before the 22d of June; on his reply to which will depend the execution of ſome very active meaſures, which the Court of Peterſburgh has in agitation. This news ſeems to be confirmed by a circumſtance mentioned that ſome French Emigrants of rank and conſequence, who were prepared to ſail for the Weſt-Indies, have received letters from friends in Berlin, deſiring that they will not leave Europe as circumſtances of a very unexpected nature will probably ſoon be made public, which may throw a very different proſpect on their concerns; and give a much ſpeedier opening for their return to their native country than has yet preſented itſelf to their hopes.

What will the ſticklers for German honor and imperial faith—the approvers of the Auſtrian loan, ſay, when they peruſe the following letter which we have no doubt will ſoon receive ſuch a confirmation as will convince the moſt obſtinate that the Emperor, as if in perfect ſpite to his ſupporters in the Britiſh parliament, has announced his intention to conclude a peace with France for his hereditary ſtates, and alſo to enter into negociations for the empire?

His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany, to his Excellency the Prince Colloredo, preſident of the aulic tribunal of the Roman Empire.

"When I aſcended the throne I, found myſelf involved in a war, replete with ruin to my hereditary ſtates, into which my father was led by his allies, and the moſt ſolemn promiſes of the Holy Roman Empire. At this moment I perceived myſelf abandoned by my allies, the ſtrength of my people reduced and my treaſures exhauſted, whilſt my allies have only conſidered their own intereſt. I have therefore ſent my miniſter, the Count Lehrbach, to Britenice, to conclude a peace, for the ſake of my hereditary ſtates, of which I ſhall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted towards the German Co-eſtates, I am ſilent on the ſubject of their ingratitude for theſe my laſt efforts, and therefore at the ſame time ſhall ſend my Vice Preſident of the Empire, the Baron de Batterſtyn; there to negociate an advantageous peace for the Empire. I invite (if they ſhould ſo pleaſe) thoſe of the Germanic Body who ſhould be inclined to unite themſelves to me to ſend inſtructions and full powers to this Ambaſſador, with an aſſurance that by placing a reliance on the ancient Auſtrian fidelity, as its promiſes they will moſt infallibly meet with more ſucceſs, than thoſe who with a blind confidence have involved themſelves with a power faithleſs to the moſt ſolemn engagements.

Vid. T. *(Signed)* FRANCIS II."

Paraphrenant.

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 10.

Saturday laſt paſſed through this town, on their way to the ſeat of government, Major Wm. Colbert, a Chickaſaw Chief, and two other Chickaſaws, viz William M'Gillivray, and John Brown, the younger. They were accompanied by colonels Hayes and M'Geo—the latter as interpeter. The buſineſs, we underſtand, is to endeavour to procure aſſiſtance from the United States againſt the Creeks, who have commenced war againſt the Chickaſaws, and who will in all probability cut them off, unleſs ſpeedy relief is afforded them.

It appears that the late heavy rains have been general throughout the country. The inundation cauſed thereby in the rivers, creeks, &c. is in the extreme. The corn in this and the neighbouring counties have received ſuch a violent ſhock from the wind, that it will ſcarcely recover its former priſtine appearance.—Much hay has alſo been deſtroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 14.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to the Secretary of State, dated London, 16th November, 1794.

"Mr. Jay communicated freely with me on this ſubject during the courſe of the negociation, and I have witneſſed the great difficulties which have occurred in adjuſting ſeveral of the articles. Although ſome points might have been arranged more beneficially for us if the treaty had been dictated entirely by the United States, yet when it is conſidered as a compoſition of differences, where mutual complaints had rendered mutual conceſſions neceſſary to eſtabliſh a good underſtanding, I think it may be fairly ſaid that as little has been conceded by Mr. Jay, and as much obtained for the United States, as, all circumſtances conſidered, could be expected:—the buſineſs, upon the whole, has been concluded more beneficially for us than I had any hope we could obtain by negociation ſix Months ago, and, in my opinion, places us in a more advantageous ſituation than we ſhould have been by becoming parties to the war."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield, Virginia, to his correſpondent in this city, dated 30th July.

"I have juſt received letters from my friends, Cox and Braddick, of London, who inform me, I have got my claim confirmed in the High Court of Admiralty, againſt the captors of my ſhip and cargo, damages they have allowed me 100 per cent. The captors have removed the ſuit to the High Court of Appeals. My friends have ſent me out the attachments againſt the perſons of the captain, owners of the privateers, and judges of the court, &c. I have hired a ſmall veſſel, and ſhall ſend a perſon out to ſerve the judgments, to the iſland of Bermuda, on the body of Bridger Goodrich and the captain of the privateer, and to the iſland of Monſerat, on the worſhipful Thomas Harcomb, Eſq; judge of the court, and his officers, &c."

Auguſt 17.

The committee appointed by a general meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to ſign and to tranſmit to the Preſident of the United States, the memorial expreſſive of the ſentiments of the meeting, in relation to the Treaty negociated between Mr. Jay, and Lord Grenville, have received by the hand of Dr. Shippen, jun. the following anſwer, which they think it their duty to publiſh for the information of their conſtituents.

United States, 12th Auguſt, 1795.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 26th of July, covering the memorial of a meeting in Philadelphia.

As the anſwer, which I have given on a ſimilar occaſion to the Selectmen of Boſton, is applicable to this memorial; I think it proper to tranſmit a copy thereof to you.

With due reſpect,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient
GEO. WASHINGTON.

Dr. William Shippen, jun.

[*See the Preſident's Letter to William S. Smith, Chairman of the Meeting at New York, inſerted in our laſt.*]

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 17.

This day ſailed for England, in the Thiſbe frigate, George Hammond Eſq; late Miniſter of the Britiſh court to the United States. We hear he carries the Treaty, with the ratification of the Preſident and Senate.

Auguſt 19.

Purſuant to the conſent and advice of the Senate, as expreſſed in their reſolution of the 24th June laſt, the Preſident of the United States, has Ratified the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army under General Wayne, dated at Greenville July 16th 1795.

"A ſalute from the Citadel is this moment announcing to the Legion the arrival of the Wyandots to join to Council and ſmoke the Pipe of Peace—the treaty proſpers—the council fire burns bright, and we ſmoked yeſterday in good fellow-ſhip, as the introduction to ſerious buſineſs,

A "ROYAL" CARICATURE.

OUR laſt continental advices, ſays a Belfaſt paper, exhibit the emperor of Germany and the king of Pruſſia, like two puppet-ſhew men at a fair, each bawling "Walk in ladies and gentlemen," &c. Their preſent conteſt is, which ſhall gain the aſcendency over the Germanic body "League with me." ſays the king of Pruſſia enjoy peace, plenty, and a whole ſkin."—"Unite with me," ſays the emperor, "prepare for war, vigorous war! When peace, with ſecurity, can be obtained, we will adopt it."

HARTFORD, Auguſt 17.

A Company belonging to this State on Wedneſday evening laſt purchaſed the Weſtern Lands at the price of 1,800,000 dollars.

Within a few days paſt, ſix ſtage horſes have dropped down in their harneſs, owing to exceſſive heat.

BOSTON, Auguſt 19.

We believe it to be a fact, that the republic of France hath alienated all the debt due to her by the United States, to a citizen of this commonwealth. The amount about 11,000,000 dollars! Some of the certificates, recognizing the alienation, have been negociated in this town. They bear an intereſt of 5 and an half per cent.

On Friday evening a murder was committed on the body of Mr. George Wilkinſon, in Salem,

---

NEWPORT, Auguſt 25.

The Hon. Superior Court of Judicature, &c. of this State, which was to be held in this Town on Monday next, is adjourned, on Account of the Commencement at Providence, to the Second Monday in September next.

In Town-Meeting holden by Adjournment on the 19th Day of Auguſt, *A. D.* 1795

THE Committee appointed at a Town-Meeting legally convened on Friday laſt, to take into Conſideration the Treaty now pending between Great-Britain and the United States, having reported their Opinion thereon—Reſolved, That this Meeting do approve ſaid Report, that a fair Copy be made out, that it be ſigned by the Moderator, and that the Town Council of the Town of Newport be requeſted to tranſmit the ſame to the Preſident of the United States without Delay, as the Senſe of this Meeting on ſaid Treaty, together with this Reſolve.

THE Committee to whom was referred, by their Fellow-Citizens, the Conſideration of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, now pending between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States, Report, That they have conſidered the ſaid Treaty with Attention, and diſapprove of the ſame for the following Reaſons:

Becauſe the Deciſion of the Weſtern Poſts hath been very injurious to the United States, and for which no Compenſation is contemplated in ſaid Treaty.

Becauſe the 3d, 12th, 13th and 17th Articles of the Treaty, which regulate the Trade, Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and the United States, are moſt decidedly advantageous to the former, and will be very deſtructive the Commerce and Navigation of the latter.

Becauſe the 4th and 5th Articles render the Boundaries of the United States, as ſettled by the Treaty of 1783, doubtful, and may occaſion a great Loſs of Territority to the United States.

Becauſe the Demands of Britiſh Creditors are fully attended to as their Complaints redreſſed agreeably to the Stipulation the Treaty of 1783, whereas the Claims of the American Citizens for Property carried away by the Britiſh, Violation of the ſame Treaty, are paſſed over in Silence.

Becauſe no Mode pointed out for American Citizens to obtain Compenſation for the Spoliations committed on their Commerce is remote, expenſive and uncertain, which in Juſtice, we conceive, ought to have been immediate and complete; whilſt the Stipulations for Reſtitution to be made by the United States, for the Property taken by Privateers equipped in ſaid States, or captured within the Limits thereof, is ſpeedy and energetic.

Becauſe, by ninth Article, a Privilege is beſtowed on the Subjects of Great-Britain, in Expreſſion reciprocal, but, conſidering the Difference in the Circumſtances of the two Nations, granting an Equivalent and invading the Rights of individual States.

Becauſe we think impolitic to give up, by Treaty, the Power of ſeizing Britiſh Property in the United States, in Caſe of National Differences and Diſcontents.

Becauſe, in this Treaty, certain Articles of Export are conſidered as contraband of War and juſt Object of Confiſcation, which, in our own Treaties with other Nations are conſidered as free.

Becauſe, the 23d and 24th articles were calculated to embroil the United States with the French Republic, and will probably make our Ports the Scenes of Riot and Diſorder—They alſo tend to make a common Cauſe, between the United States and Great-Britain, and to diſtreſs our Allies.

Becauſe no Proviſion is made in the Treaty to protect and ſecure our Seamen, that valuable Claſs of Citizens, from being impreſſed into the Britiſh Service, and no Stipulation is therein contained for the Relief of thoſe now detained on board Britiſh Ships of War.

Your Committee would further obſerve that the Treaty contains many Sentences of doubtful Conſtruction, that it is deficient of the Reciprocity, which ought to be the Baſis of all Contracts, that is an Infraction of the Friendſhip and Gratitude which the Republic of France may juſtly claim from the United States, and that it may be ruinous to the Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, of the United States.

OLIVER R. WARNER,
EDWARD SIMMONS,
THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON,
JOHN L. BOSS,
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
CALEB GREEN,
JOSEPH BROWN,
CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

Art. III. Those comprised under the name of contraband or prohibited goods, are arms, instruments and provisions of whatever they may be, horses and their harness, and all kinds of naval produce or merchandize destined to a place belonging to the enemy, actually besieged, blockaded or invested.

Art. IV. The commission of exterior relations, shall transmit the present decree to the agents of the Republic, residing either in allied or neutral governments, with orders to communicate them to such governments.

Art. V. The present decree shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

The members of the committee of public safety.

Signed, Cambaceres, Carnot, Prieur (de la Marne)

A. Dumont, J. G. Chazal, Pelet, Marec.

(A true Copy.)

The minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in the United States. P. A. ADET.

Latest European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Hercules Capt Clagborn, arrived at New York, in 34 Days from London.

LONDON, June 29.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Saturday June, 27, 1795.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE zealous and uniform regard which you have shewn to the general interests of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and spirited support of the have continued to afford me in the prosecution engaged, great contest in which we are still unavoidably demand my warmest acknowledgements. ...erive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and ...e in support. exertions which you have enabled me ...ty forces, ...ing and augmenting my naval and the restoration ...forts the means most likely to conduce ...establishment of peace to these kingdoms, and ...durable, and satisfactory of general tranquility, on a secure ...ing foundation. ...ons.

Gentlemen of the House of ...anks for the liberal and ample supplies which ...ond all former example have enabled you to provi... public service.

I have to return you ...my ...ources of the country for the various exigencies with peculiar sensibility ...

I have also to ...acknowa...e given me of your attachment to my person ...settling the establishment of the recent proof... which family. In the provision which you ha...e made ...f Wales, and for extricating the Prince ...d Pr...mbrances in which he was involved, from th... ...

My Lords a... ...atemplate the internal situation ...impossibility ...whom we are contending, without in... ...enemy, ...at the present circumstances of France ...ng a hope, hasten the return of such a state of ...in their government as may be capable of ...and reaccustomed relation of amity and peace ...tainers. The issue, however, of these extraordi... ...h other... ...ions is out of the reach of human foresight. ...ry ...rable period arrives, when my subjects can ...ll th... to the secure enjoyment of the blessings of ...e rest... shall not fail to make the most effectual use of ...peace ... which you have put into my hands.

...the ... with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently ...ed the advices of an important and brilliant Suc... ...obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet ...der the able conduct of Lord Bridport.

I have every reason to rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and conduct of my Fleet and Armies, as well as of the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary War.

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure. That this Parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 5th day of August next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 5th day of August next.

Some private letters arrived by the last mail from Hamburg intimate, that the Empress of Russia is applying, in a very energetic manner, to the Court of Berlin, to induce the King of Prussia to annul the treaty of peace, which he has lately made with the French Convention; and that a definitive question is put to him on the subject, in which his answer is required on or before the 22d of June; on his reply to which will depend the execution of some very active measures, which the Court of Petersburgh has in agitation. This news seems to be confirmed by a circumstance mentioned that some French Emigrants of rank and consequence, who were prepared to sail for the West-Indies, have received letters from friends in Berlin, desiring that they will not leave Europe as circumstances of a very unexpected nature will probably soon be made public, which may throw a very different prospect on their concerns; and give a much speedier opening for their return to their native country than has yet presented itself to their hopes.

What will the sticklers for German honor and imperial faith—the approvers of the Austrian loan, say, when they peruse the following letter which we have no doubt will soon receive such a confirmation as will convince the most obstinate that the Emperor, as if in perfect spite to his supporters in the British parliament, has announced his intention to conclude a peace with France for his hereditary states, and also to enter into negociations for the empire?

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, to his Excellency the Prince Colloredo, president of the aulic tribunal of the Roman Empire.

"When I ascended the throne I, found myself involved in a war, replete with ruin to my hereditary states, into which my father was led by his allies, and the most solemn promises of the Holy Roman Empire. At this moment I perceived myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the Count Lehrbach, to Brisensee, to conclude a peace, for the sake of my hereditary states, of which I shall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted towards the German Co-states, I am silent on the subject of their ingratitude for these my last efforts, and therefore at the same time shall send my Vice President of the Empire, the Baron de Batterstyn; there to negociate an advantageous peace for the Empire. I invite (if they should so please) those of the Germanic Body who should be inclined to unite themselves to me to send instructions and full powers to this Ambassador, with an assurance that by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its promises they will most infallibly meet with more success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves with a power faithless to the most solemn engagements.

Vid. T. *(Signed)* FRANCIS II."

Paraph. rant.

WINCHESTER, August 10.

Saturday last passed through this town, on their way to the seat of government, Major Wm. Colbert, a Chickasaw Chief, and two other Chickasaws, viz William M'Gillivray, and John Brown, the younger. They were accompanied by colonels Hayes and M'Geo—the latter as interpeter. The business, we understand, is to endeavour to procure assistance from the United States against the Creeks, who have commenced war against the Chickasaws, and who will in all probability cut them off, unless speedy relief is afforded them.

It appears that the late heavy rains have been general throughout the country. The inundation caused thereby in the rivers, creeks, &c. is in the extreme. The corn in this and the neighbouring counties have received such a violent shock from the wind, that it will scarcely recover its former pristine appearance.—Much hay has also been destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Secretary of State, dated London, 16th November, 1794.

"Mr. Jay communicated freely with me on this subject during the course of the negociation, and I have witnessed the great difficulties which have occurred in adjusting several of the articles. Although some points might have been arranged more beneficially for us if the treaty had been dictated entirely by the United States, yet when it is considered as a composition of differences, where mutual complaints had rendered mutual concessions necessary to establish a good understanding, I think it may be fairly said that as little has been conceded by Mr. Jay, and as much obtained for the United States, as, all circumstances considered, could be expected:—the business, upon the whole, has been concluded more beneficially for us than I had any hope we could obtain by negociation six Months ago, and, in my opinion, places us in a more advantageous situation than we should have been by becoming parties to the war."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield, Virginia, to his correspondent in this city, dated 30th July.

"I have just received letters from my friends, Cox and Braddick, of London, who inform me, I have got my claim confirmed in the High Court of Admiralty, against the captors of my ship and cargo, damages they have allowed me 100 per cent. The captors have removed the suit to the High Court of Appeals. My friends have sent me out five attachments against the persons of the captain, owners of the privateers, and judges of the court, &c. I have hired a small vessel, and shall send a person out to serve the judgments, to the island of Bermuda, on the body of Bridger Goodrich and the captain of the privateer, and to the island of Montserat, on the worshipful Thomas Harcomb, Esq; judge of the court, and his officers, &c."

August 17.

The committee appointed by a general meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties and the District of Southwark, to sign and to transmit to the President of the United States, the memorial expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, in relation to the Treaty negociated between Mr. Jay, and Lord Grenville, have received by the hand of Dr. Shippen, jun. the following answer, which they think it their duty to publish for the information of their constituents.

United States, 12th August, 1795.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 26th of July, covering the memorial of a meeting in Philadelphia.

As the answer, which I have given on a similar occasion to the Selectmen of Boston, is applicable to this memorial; I think it proper to transmit a copy thereof to you.

With due respect,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient
GEO. WASHINGTON.

Dr. William Shippen, jun.

[*See the President's Letter to William S. Smith, Chairman of the Meeting at New York, inserted in our last*]

NEW-YORK, August 17.

This day sailed for England, in the Thisbe frigate, George Hammond Esq; late Minister of the British court to the United States. We hear he carries the Treaty, with the ratification of the President and Senate.

August 19.

Pursuant to the consent and advice of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the 24th June last, the President of the United States, has Ratified the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army under General Wayne, dated at Greenville July 16th 1795.

"A salute from the Citadel is this moment announcing to the Legion the arrival of the Wyandots to join to Council and smoke the Pipe of Peace—the treaty prospers—the council fire burns bright, and we smoked yesterday in good fellow-ship, as the introduction to serious business,

A "ROYAL" CARICATURE.

OUR last continental advices, says a Belfast paper, exhibit the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia, like two puppet-shew men at a fair, each bawling "Walk in ladies and gentlemen," &c. Their present contest is, which shall gain the ascendency over the Germanic body "League with me." says the king of Prussia enjoy peace, plenty, and a whole skin."—"Unite with me," says the emperor, "prepare for war, vigorous war! When peace, with security, can be obtained, we will adopt it."

HARTFORD, August 17.

A Company belonging to this State on Wednesday evening last purchased the Western Lands at the price of 1,500,000 dollars.

Within a few days past, six stage horses have dropped down in their harness, owing to excessive heat.

BOSTON, August 19.

We believe it to be a fact, that the republic of France hath alienated all the debt due to her by the United States, to a citizen of this commonwealth. The amount about 11,000,000 dollars! Some of the certificates, recognizing the alienation, have been negociated in this town. They bear an interest of 5 and an half per cent.

On Friday evening a murder was committed on the body of Mr. George Wilkinson, in Salem,

NEWPORT, August 25.

The Hon. Superior Court of Judicature, &c. of this State, which was to be held in this Town on Monday next, is adjourned, on Account of the Commencement at Providence, to the Second Monday in September next.

In Town-Meeting holden by Adjournment on the 19th Day of August, *A. D.* 1795

THE Committee appointed at a Town-Meeting legally convened on Friday last, to take into Consideration the Treaty now pending between Great-Britain and the United States, having reported their Opinion thereon—Resolved, That this Meting do approve said Report, that a fair Copy be made out, that it be signed by the Moderator, and that the Town Council of the Town of Newport be requested to transmit the same to the President of the United States without Delay, as the Sense of this Meeting on said Treaty, together with this Resolve.

THE Committee to whom was referred, by their Fellow-Citizens, the Consideration of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, now pending between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, Report, That they have considered the said Treaty with Attention, and disapprove of the same for the following Reasons:

Because the Detention of the Western Posts hath been very injurious to the United States, and for which no Compensation is contemplated in said Treaty.

Because the 12th, 13th and 17th Articles of the Treaty, which relate the Trade, Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and the United States, are most decidedly advantageous to the former, and will be very destructive to the Commerce and Navigation of the latter.

Because the 4th and 5th Articles render the Boundaries of the United States, as settled by the Treaty of 1783, doubtful, and may occasion a great Loss of Territority to the United States.

Because the Demands of British Creditors are fully attended to as their Complaints redressed agreeably to the Stipulation the Treaty of 1783, whereas the Claims of the American Citizens for Property carried away by the British, Violation of the same Treaty, are passed over in Silence.

Because the Mode pointed out for American Citizens to obtain Compensation for the Spolitations committed on their Comerce is remote, expensive and uncertain, which in Fact, we conceive, ought to have been immediate and complete; whilst the Stipulations for Restitution to be made by the United States, for the Property taken by Privateers equipped in said States, or captured with the Limits thereof, is speedy and energetic.

Because, by the ninth Article, a Privilege is bestowed on the Subject of Great-Britain, in Expression reciprocal, but, considering the Difference in the Circumstances of the two Nations, wanting an Equivalent and invading the Rights of individual States.

Because we think it impolitic to give up, by Treaty, the Power of making British Property in the United States, in Case of National Differences and Discontents.

Because, in the Treaty, certain Articles of Export are considered as contraband of War and just Object of Confiscation, which, in our own Treaties with other Nations are considered as free.

Because, the 23d and 24th articles were calculated to embroil the United States with the French Republic, and will probably make our Sea-ports the Scenes of Riot and Disorder—They also tend to make a common Cause, between the United States and Great-Britain, and to distress our Allies.

Because no Provision is made in the Treaty to protect and secure our Seamen, that valuable Class of Citizens, from being impressed into the British Service, and no Stipulation is therein contained for the Relief of those now detained on board British Ships of War.

Your Committee would further observe that the Treaty contains many Sentences of doubtful Construction, that it is deficient of the Reciprocity, which ought to be the Basis of all Contracts, that is an Infraction of the Friendship and Gratitude which the Republic of France may justly claim from the United States, and that it may be ruinous to the Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, of the United States.

OLIVER R. WARNER,
EDWARD SIMMONS.
THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON,
JOHN L. BOSS.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
CALEB GREEN,
JOSEPH BRIGGS.
CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the Spaniſh Ship Noſtra Signiora Delcarmel mounting 8 Guns, Prize to the Sloop of War Brutus, Capt. Garrilan, belonging to the French Republic.

Lord Bridport, in an Action with the French Fleet off l'Orient, has taken le Tigre 84, le Formidable 84, and retaken the Alexander of 74—their Force was ſaid to be nearly equal.

Died, in this Town, ſince our laſt, Mrs. Jean Lawton, Wife of Mr. Eliſha Lawton, Mr. Samuel Spooner, Capt. Charles Walker, and Mr. Randel Eldridge.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Auguſt 25.

ENTERED, *From*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, New York
Brig Beaver, Hull, Ditto
CLEARED, *For*
Schooner Betſy, Mills, Charleſton
Sloop Peggy, Bliſs, New York
— Sally, Phillips, Ditto
— Martha, Weſt, Charleſton
— Friendſhip, Peterſon, New York

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Auguſt 26th.
Will be preſented a celebrated COMEDY, *(never performed here)* call'd

SUCH THINGS ARE,
Written by Mrs. INCHBALD;

To which will be added the FARCE of

THE MAYOR OF GARRAT.

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

Sales at Auction.

To be Sold, at Public Auction, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Eſq; from the 1ſt to the 5th of September next,

THE Cargo of the Prize Ship Noſtra Signiora Delearmel, conſiſting of different Kinds of PROVISIONS, and a great Variety of DRY GOODS.

The above Ship will be ſold immediately after the Cargo—She is an excellent Veſſel, of about 350 Tons, built in Baltimore about two Years ſince, and her Bottom completely coppered abou Eight Months paſt.

Newport, Auguſt 24, 1795.

Any Perſons inclined to take in WEAVING, at their own Homes, may have conſtant Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply to the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

Newport, Aug. 19, 1795.

For SALE,

A very convenient Houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, with a Well of excellent Water in the Waſh Room, a good Cellar, paved, and a Garden.—For further Information, inquire of the Printers.

Newport, Auguſt 24, 1795.

WANTED,

Two active Lads, about ſixteen or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleſton, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer.

24th Auguſt, '95.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of PARKER LAWTON, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement, within Three Months from this Date:—And thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment within the above Time, to

SARAH LAWTON, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, Auguſt 24, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being of the Town Council of North-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Eſtate of JONATHAN SLOCUM, Mariner, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Twelve Months from this Date being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe—Therefore, we hereby notify ſaid creditors to bring in their reſpective Claims to either of us the Subſcribers, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within ſaid Term.

JOHN CHADSEY,
FRANCIS REYNOLDS.

Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, and ſave Trouble, and ſave Coſt.

ELIZABETH LOCUM, Adminiſtratrix.

North Kingſtown, Auguſt 10, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH HAMMOND, late of South Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe; all Perſons having any Demand on ſaid Eſtate may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us. We ſhall attend on that Buſineſs the laſt Monday in every Month, during the above Time, at the Dwelling Houſe of Timothy Peckham, on Little-Reſt Hill.

GARDNER MUMFORD,
SAMUEL HOXSIE.

South Kingſtown, Aug. 12, 1795.

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing by SUBSCRIPTION an Engraving of SOUTH WEST VIEW of the TOWN of NEWPORT.

CONDITIONS—

1ſt. THAT the Publication ſhall be by Subſcription, and that the Price of the Engraving ſhall be 3ſ. or 4/6 coloured.

2d. The Dimenſions ſhall be 14 Inches by 8 Inches, executed by an Artiſt of the firſt Reputation, and publiſhed upon Paper of a ſuperior Quality.

3d. The Publication to commence as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers ſhall appear to defray the Expence.

The beautiful Proſpect which a South Weſt View of the Town of Newport affords, is a ſufficient Inducement to the Undertaking.—To the Citizens of Newport who are daily in the Habit of ſurveying its Beauties no Recommendation is neceſſary.

Subſcriptions are received by JACOB RICHARDSON, Eſq; at the Poſt-Office—and by SAMUEL KING, in this Town.

Newport, Auguſt 20th, 1795.

For Charleſton, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER PHEBE,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, Maſter,

ABOUT 80 Tons Burthen, intirely new and well found, having good Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail the firſt of October.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport, Auguſt 24, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER SALLY,

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Maſter,

A New Veſſel, with good Accommodations, will ſail 15th October.—For Terms of Freight or Paſſage, apply to

E. BURRELL.

Newport Auguſt, 24 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the beſt Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum. Alſo Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, Auguſt 24, 1795.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE, to the Buſineſs of TIN PLATE WORKING,

A Smart, Active LAD—between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be preferred.—Apply to

JOSEPH MUMFORD.

Newport, Auguſt 10, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP COFFEE HOUSE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the ſame, about the Middle of the Iſland of Jamestown, on the Eaſt Side thereof, adjoining weſterly on the main Road, and eaſterly on the Sea.—It is well watered, and well walled.—For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premiſes, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, Auguſt 10, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers were, by the Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Eaſt Greenwich, on the Twenty-fifth Day of July laſt, appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of THOMAS FRY, Eſq; late of Eaſt Greenwich, deceaſed, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to adminiſter the Goods of ſaid deceaſed, not before adminiſtered by the Executor—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON,
THOMAS FILLINGHAST, } *Adminiſt.*

Eaſt-Greenwich, Auguſt 4, 1795.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſes of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Caſks,
Beſt Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
Weſt-India Rum by Ditto,
New England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyſon Ditto,
Freſh Raiſins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Braſs Kettles,
Window Glaſs by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fiſhery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimſtone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Groſs,
Nail Rods,
Bar Iron,
Cabooſes and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
And ſeveral other Articles.

☞ They will take Fiſh in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Iſland State Debt, or Caſh for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcribers; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT and
CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

Newport Auguſt, 10, 1795

Last Wednesday arrived here the Spanish Ship Nostra Signiora Delcarmel mounting 8 Guns, Prize to the Sloop of War Brutus, Capt. Garrison, belonging to the French Republic.

Lord Bridport, in an Action with the French Fleet off l'Orient, has taken le Tigre 84, le Formidable 84, and retaken the Alexander of 74—their Force was said to be nearly equal.

Died, in this Town, since our last, Mrs. Jean Lawton, Wife of Mr. Elisha Lawton, Mr. Samuel Spooner, Capt. Charles Walker, and Mr. Randel Eldridge.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, August 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
Brig Beaver, Hull,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Betsy, Mills,	Charleston
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
— Sally, Phillips,	Ditto
— Martha, West,	Charleston
— Friendship, Peterson,	New York

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 26th.

Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, *(never performed here)* call'd

SUCH THINGS ARE,
Written by Mrs. INCHBALD:

To which will be added the FARCE of

THE MAYOR OF GARRAT.

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

Sales at Auction.

To be Sold, at Public Auction, on the Wharf of Caleb Gardner, Esq; from the 1st to the 5th of September next,

THE Cargo of the Prize Ship Nostra Signiora Delcarmel, consisting of different Kinds of PROVISIONS, and a great Variety of DRY GOODS.

The above Ship will be sold immediately after the Cargo—She is an excellent Vessel, of about 350 Tons, built in Baltimore about two Years since, and her Bottom completely coppered abou Eight Months past.

Newport, August 24, 175.

Any Persons inclined to take in WEAVING, at their own Homes, may have constant Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply to the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

Newport, Aug. 19, 1795.

For SALE,

A very convenient House, pleasantly situated, with a Well of excellent Water in the Wash Room, a good Cellar, paved, and a Garden.—For further Information, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

WANTED,

Two active Lads, about sixteen or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleston, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer,

24th August, '95.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of PARKER LAWTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, within Three Months from this Date;—And those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Time, to

SARAH LAWTON, Administratrix

Newport, August 24, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being the Town Council of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of JONATHAN SLOCUM, Mariner, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Twelve Months from this Date being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—Therefore, we hereby notify said creditors to bring in their respective Claims to either one of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within said Term.

JOHN CHADSEY,
FRANCIS REYNOLDS.

Those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, and escape Trouble, and save Cost.

ELIZABETH LOCUM, Administratrix.

North Kingstown, August 10, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH HAMMOND, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose; all Persons having any Demand on said Estate may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us. We shall attend on that Business the last Monday in every Month, during the above Time, at the Dwelling House of Timothy Peckham, on Little-Rest Hill.

GARDNER MUMFORD,
SAMUEL HOXSIE.

South Kingstown, Aug. 12, 1795.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by SUBSCRIPTION an Engraving of SOUTH WEST VIEW of the TOWN of NEWPORT.

CONDITIONS—

1st. THAT the Publication shall be by Subscription, and that the Price of the Engraving shall be 3s. or 4s6 coloured.

2d. The Dimensions shall be 14 Inches by 8 Inches, executed by an Artist of the first Reputation, and published upon Paper of a superior Quality.

3d. The Publication to commence as soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers shall appear to defray the Expence.

The beautiful Prospect which a South West View of the Town of Newport affords, is a sufficient Inducement to the Undertaking.—To the Citizens of Newport who are daily in the Habit of surveying its Beauties no Recommendation is necessary.

Subscriptions are received by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post-Office—and by SAMUEL KING, in this Town.

Newport, August 20th, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,
The SCHOONER PHEBE,
EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master,

ABOUT 80 Tons Burthen, intirely new and well found, having good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail the first of October.—For Freight or Passage apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,
The SCHOONER SALLY,
About 80 Tons Burthen,
STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail 15th October.—For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to

E. BURRELL.

Newport August, 24 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum. Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE, to the Business of TIN PLATE WORKING,

A Smart, Active LAD—between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be preferred.—Apply to

JOSEPH MUMFORD.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
John & Ebenezer Shearman,
Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP COFFEE HOUSE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish-Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the same, about the Middle of the Island of Jamestown, on the East Side thereof, adjoining westerly on the main Road, and easterly on the Sea.—It is well watered, and well walled.—For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premises, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, August 10, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

WHEREAS the Subscribers were, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of East Greenwich, on the Twenty-fifth Day of July last, appointed Administrators to the Estate of THOMAS FRY, Esq; late of East Greenwich, deceased, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to administer the Goods of said deceased, not before administered by the Executor—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON,
THOMAS TILLINGHAST, } *Administ.*

East-Greenwich, August 4, 1795.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND
and PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN. } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT and
CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Ex'ors.*

Newport August, 10, 1795

from the CONNECTICUT COURANT, *of August 17.*

SONG —— Tune, YANKY DOODLE.

BROTHER Jonathan, what're you 'bout,
What the nation ails you?
Why with *Treaty* make such *rout!*
Pass your session thro', *you:*
CHORUS.
Yanky doodle, keep it up;
Yanky doodle, dandy,
Sure *you've* had a *pow'rful* cup,
Lasses mix'd with brandy.

You, if Treaty is not right,
George will not sign it;
'Tis but breath, it cannot bite,
To him then resign it.
Yanky, &c.

G——lle, he's a s—uking *hound*,
So is sh—poke P—tt, *you*,
Crowing dunghills, I'll be *bound*,
Braging Jay is bit, *you:*
Yanky, &c.

George, tho' at the *riggling pole*,*
Keeps the helm right, *you*,
Treaties *merchants* are made whole,
Tipping *Bank*, eats you:
Yanky, &c.

Treaties they are solemn things,
Deacon Z ba told us,
But if broken once by Kings,
Broke, how can they hold us!
Yanky, &c.

Treaties Britain ne'er made yet
But sh—lt cut and slice them;
Ships of seventy may not fit,
Yankies *them*, can't slice them.
Yanky, &c.

Mind your bread and butter *you*,
Quit this *tarnal* mouthing?
France is rising full in view,
Britain's *flag* is *fourling*.
Yanky, &c.

Let's treat on then, get *our* oath,
Get the *North* to Posts *too*,
When her fleet is gone to *smash*,
Tickle up her hosts *you*.
Yanky, &c.

* *The helm of a vessel.*

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

STRE CIDER is seldom sold from the press; either the dealers buy the fruit, or the growers work their own liquor. Its *value* at the press £ 5 to £ 15 a hogshead: a price, which the finest wines are not worth, I believe, in any country, immediately from the press.

Common Perry has, it is said, this year, been sold at a guinea a load or three hogsheads!—Not a penny a gallon*. Half a guinea to 25*s* is the ordinary price. Fifteen shillings, is esteemed a high price for common perry.

Nevertheless "*squash pear perry*" is seldom sold to now as two guineas. It has been sold at £. 12 10*s*. from the press! The ordinary price is £ 5 10 a hogshead. This year the price at the beginning of the season was 5 guineas: considerable quantities—probably some hundred hogsheads—were bought at 4 guineas. But, before the close of the season, the current price was 2 guineas. A price, which has seldom been known before. A farmer had 4 guineas bade for his whole make (from 30 to 40 hogsheads) but he refused to sell under a shilling a gallon. The same farmer has since bought a considerable part of it at 2 guineas a hogshead †

The price of liquor once racked is about one fourth more than the price from the press. Liquor in this state is bought, chiefly by housekeepers, in town (and perhaps inn-keepers) who have neither convenience nor skill to rack. The one racking being generally the whole it receives ‡

The price of fermented liquor varies much, according to the species of fruit it is made from. *Common cider and perry* (provided the general market prices remain nearly the same) are worth about one half more than their prices at the press; more or less, however, according to their press prices §. The risk, in ordinary hands, is sometimes a considerable. The more delicate liquors, as *fine cider* and *squash perry*, which require great judgment in fermenting, and which (the last more particularly) frequently turn out contrary to expectation, notwithstanding extraordinary care and skill may have been bestowed upon them, are sometimes sold at a very advanced price, presently after laying up. In this recent state, each species has been sold as high as 20 guineas a hogshead.—Their par price in that state is 10 to 12 guineas.

The price in bottles. When we consider the very low price, at which fruit liquors are sold, in their recent state, and still more, when we reflect on the many hundred hogsheads, which are frequently wasted for want of casks to put it in ‖ we are not astonished at the extravagant rate, at which they are sold, in their matured state; even in the very center of the District, in which they are produced; especially in bottles. The common price at the inns is a shilling a bottle!¶ While the ordinary price of draught cider (of perhaps a better quality) is four pence a quart—Seldom more than six-pence (the London prices!) But the liquor which is put into bottles is *supposed* at least, to be of the higher finer kinds; as fine and golden pippen cider, and squash perry. Squash perry, if any way curious, is sold commonly at 1/6 a bottle. It has (as well as cider) been sold at 2*s*. a bottle.

[To be continued.]

---

* *In this case, however it is supposed, that the carriage is very short; or the liquor is delivered at the press.*

† *The expence of picking, carriage of fruits hoarding, grinding and pressing is from 3*s* to 5*s* a hogshead; according to the labour bestowed and of course the quantity made in a day. It cannot be made properly under 5*s*. a hogshead. The price of making at one public mill (at Ross) is 1*s*. a hogshead for the mill only, the employer finding the horse. At another (in Newnham) the price of the mill and a horse is 3*s* a day. The expence of the carriage depends on the distance. Four hogsheads are a full load. The carriage may be laid at 2*s*. to 5*s*. a hogshead with the wear and tear of casks and other utensils. The medial expence on liquor sent in from the press, may be estimated at 7*s* a hogshead.*

‡ *In this Case the farmer sometimes lends his cask to the cider, charging about 5*s* for the loan.*

§ *When liquor is sold in this state the seller's casks remain with the purchaser free of cost until they are emptied; tho' the liquor should remain in them two or three years.*

‖ *In 1784 cisterns were formed in the ground to receive it; but they did not answer expectation; the liquor was spoilt. In Herefordshire the juice is said to have run from the pear boards in currents to the common shores.*

¶ *The excise on Cider, which passes thro' the Dealer's hands, is about 18/6 the wine hogshead; or about 3d½ the wine gallon.*

*The Dealer's price, for common liquor, is 8*s*. to 10*s*. a dozen, for finer liquors 10*s*. to 18*s*. with bottles included.*

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. HENRY MARCHANT, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District, there will be exposed to Sale at Public Auction, at the Coffee-House, kept by Mr. Thomas Townsend, in Newport, on Thursday the Third Day of September, precisely at 12 o'Clock; Six Bags, and one Barrel of COFFEE and Two Bales of COTTON.

W. PECK, *Marshal*
Rhode Island District.

Providence August 11, 1795

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE,
Providence, August 7, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the Purpose of receiving the *Entries* and *Duties* required by the Act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons" Attendance will be given in the several Counties of this District, or State, on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Auxiliary Officers of Inspection, viz.

In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cushing, Esq; at this Office, in Providence.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Esq; in Newport.

In the County of Washington, by Daniel E. Updike, Esq; in North Kingstown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Esq; in East Greenwich.

In the County of Bristol, by Samuel Bosworth, Esq; at Bristol.

Printed Blanks, for the Purpose of making the said *Entries*, will be lodged at the said several Offices.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Rhode-Island.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

West-India and New-England

RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
BROWN SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,

A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes, by the Box—and sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

Any Person having a House and about 20 Acres of Land, within 3 Miles of this Town, to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to him.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches ——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Aug. 17, 1795.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 15*th Day of September*, 1795,

ABOUT 16 Acres of excellent Land; with a Dwelling House, Barn, Cooper's Shop, and sundry Out Houses thereon, within about 50 Rods of Pawcatuck Bridge, belonging to the Heirs of Phineas Clarke, Esq; deceased.——Perhaps there is no Part of New England, where real Estates are rising so fast in Value, as at this Place; owing to the Increase of Navigation, Stores, and of Trade now carrying on there.——As several of the Heirs are under Age, a Credit will be given for a Part of the Sales (if desired) giving good Security.

For further Particulars, and the Conditions of Sale inquire of ELNATHAN CLARKE, now on the Premises, and Administrator to said Estate.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SHRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolt of Russia DUCK.

TO LET,

A Convenient Tenement on the North Side of the Parade.——Apply to ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northwd of Mr. CHARLES FERES, Apothecary in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boys, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT, *of August 17.*

SONG——Tune, YANKY DOODLE.

BROTHER Jonathan, what're you 'bout,
What the nation ails you?
Why with *Treaty* make such *rout!*
'Fore your reason fails, *you:*
CHORUS.
Yanky doodle, keep it up;
Yanky doodle, dandy,
Sure *you've* had a *pow'rful* cup,
Lasses mix'd with brandy.

You, if Treaty is not right,
George will not sign it;
'Till 'has teeth, it cannot bite,
To him then resign it.
Yanky, &c.

G——lle, he's a s—nking *hound*,
So is sh—poke P—tt, *you*,
Crowing dunghills, I'll be *bound*,
Braging Jay is bit, *you:*
Yanky, &c.

George, tho'-at the *riggling pole*,*
Keeps the vessel right, *you*,
Treats till *merchants* are made whole,
Tipping *Yanky bits* you:
Yanky, &c.

Treaties, they are solemn things,
Deacon Z ba told us,
But if broken once by kings,
Broke, how can they hold us!
Yanky, &c.

Treaties Britain ne'er made yet
But she'd cut and slice them;
Slops of seventy mayn't fit,
Yankies *them*, can't slice them,
Yanky, &c.

Mind your bread and butter, *you*,
Quit this *tarnal mouthing?*
France is rising full to view,
Britain's *Hog* is *southing*.
Yanky, &c.

Let's treat on then, get *our* cash,
Get the W[illegible] Posts *too*,
When her fleet is gone to *smash*,
Tickle up her hosts *you*.
Yanky, &c.

* *The helm of a vessel.*

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

STRONG CIDER is seldom sold from the press; either the dealers buy the fruit, or the growers work their own liquor. Its *value* at the press £. 5 to £. 15 a hogshead: a price, which the finest wines are not worth, I believe, in any country, immediately from the press.

Common Perry has, it is said, this year, been sold at a guinea a load of three hogsheads!—Not a penny a gallon*. Half a guinea to 12*s.* is the ordinary price. Fifteen shillings, is esteemed a high price for common perry.

Nevertheless "*squash pear perry*" is seldom sold so low as two guineas. It has been sold at £. 12 10*s.* from the press! The ordinary price is £ 5 10 a hogshead. This year the price at the beginning of the season was 5 guineas: considerable quantities—probably some hundred hogsheads—were bought at 4 guineas. But, before the close of the season, the current price was 2 guineas. A price, which has seldom been known before. A farmer had 4 guineas bade for his whole make (from 30 to 40 hogsheads) but he refused to sell under a shilling a gallon. The same dealer has since bought a considerable part of it at 2 guineas a hogshead.†

The price of liquor once racked is about one fourth more than the price from the press. Liquor in this state is bought, chiefly by housekeepers, in town (and perhaps inn-keepers) who have neither conveniency nor skill to rack. The one racking being generally the whole it receives.‡

The price of fermented liquor varies much, according to the species of fruit it is made from. *Common cider and perry* (provided the general market prices remain nearly the same) are worth about one half more than their prices at the press; more or less, however, according to their press prices§ The risk, in ordinary hands, is something considerable. The more delicate liquors, as *first cider* and *squash perry*, which require great judgment in fermenting, and which (the last more particularly) frequently turn out contrary to expectation, notwithstanding extraordinary care and skill may have been bestowed upon them, are sometimes sold at a very advanced price, presently after laying up. In this recent state, each species has been sold as high as 20 guineas a hogshead.—Their par price in that state is 10 to 12 guineas.

The price in bottles. When we consider the very low price, at which fruit liquors are sold, in their recent state, and still more, when we reflect on the many hundred hogsheads, which are frequently wasted for want of casks to put it in ‖ we become astonished at the extravagant rate, at which they are sold, in their matured state; even in the very center of the District, in which they are produced; especially in bottles. The common price at the inns is a shilling a bottle!¶ While the ordinary price of draught cider (of perhaps a better quality) is four pence a quart—Seldom more than six-pence (the London prices!) But the liquor which is put into bottles is *supposed* at least, to be of the higher finer kinds; as fine and golden pippen cider, and squash perry. Squash perry, if any way curious, is sold commonly at 1/6 a bottle. It has (as well as cider) been sold at 2*s.* a bottle.

[To be continued.]

---

* *The helm of a vessel.*

† *The expence of picking, carriage of fruits, boarding, grinding and pressing is from* 3*s.* *to* 5*s.* *a hogshead; according to the labour bestowed, and of course the quantity made in a day. It cannot be made properly under* 5*s.* *a hogshead. The price of making at one public mill (at Ross) is* 1*s.* *a hogshead for the mill only, the employer finding the horse. At another (in Newnham) the price of the mill and a horse is* 3*s.* *a day the expence of the carriage depends on the distance. Four hogsheads are a full load. The carriage may be laid at* 2*s.* *to* 5*s.* *a hogshead. with the wear and tear of casks and other utensils, the medial expence on liquor, sent in from the press, may be estimated at* 7*s.* *a hogshead.*

‡ *In this Case the farmer sometimes lends his cask to the buyer, charging about* 5*s.* *for the loan.*

§ *When liquor is sold in this state, the seller's casks remain with the purchaser free of cost, until they are emptied; tho' the liquor should remain in them two or three years.*

‖ *In* 1784 *cisterns were formed in the ground to receive it; but they did not answer expectation; the liquor was spoilt. In Pershore the juice is said to have run from the pear boards in currents to the common shores.*

¶ *The excise on Cider, which passes thro' the Dealer's hands, is about* 18*s*6*d* *the wine hogshead; or about* 3*d*½ *the wine gallon.*

The Dealer's price, for common liquor, is 8*s.* *to* 10*s.* *a dozen; for finer liquors* 10*s.* *to* 18*s.* *with bottles included.*

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. HENRY MARCHANT, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District, there will be exposed to Sale at Public Auction, at the Coffee-House, kept by Mr. Thomas Townsend, in Newport, on Thursday the Third Day of September, precisely at 12 o'Clock; Six Bags, and one Barrel of COFFEE and Two Bales of COTTON.

W. PECK, *Marshal*
Rhode Island District.

Providence, August 11, 1795

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE,
Providence, August 7, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the Purpose of receiving the *Entries* and *Duties* required by the Act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons." Attendance will be given in the several Counties of this District, or State, on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Auxilliary Officers of Inspection, viz.

In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cushing, Esq; at this Office, in Providence.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Esq; in Newport.

In the County of Washington, by Daniel E. Updike, Esq; in North Kingstown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Esq; in East-Greenwich.

In the County of Bristol, by Samuel Bosworth, Esq; at Bristol.

Printed Blanks, for the Purpose of making the said *Entries*, will be lodged at the said several Offices.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Surpervisor of the Revenue for the District of Rhode-Island.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

West-India and New-England

RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BROWN SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,

A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes, by the Box—and sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

Any Person having a House and about 20 Acres of Land, within 3 Miles of this Town, to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to him.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Aug. 17, 1795.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 15*th Day of September*, 1795,

ABOUT 16 Acres of excellent Land; with a Dwelling House, Barn, Cooper's Shop, and sundry Out Houses thereon, within about 50 Rods of Pawcatuck Bridge, belonging to the Heirs of Phineas Clarke, Esq; deceased.——Perhaps there is no Part of New England, where real Estates are rising so fast in Value, as at this Place; owing to the Increase of Navigation, Stores, and of Trade now carrying on there.——As several of the Heirs are under Age, a Credit will be given for a Part of the Sales (if desired) giving good Security.

For further Particulars, and the Conditions of Sale inquire of ELNATHAN CLARKE, now on the Premises, and Administrator to said Estate.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

TO LET,

A Convenient Tenement on the North Side of the Parade.——Apply to ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FERES, Apothecary in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.